

SPORTS

Anatoly Gantvarg wins through

Anatoly Gantvarg beat Rob Clerck of Holland 21-19 to win his fourth world Polish draughts title. He drew the last (20th) game of a match played in several Dutch cities and which he had won ahead of schedule. At a ceremony after his victory Gantvarg was warmly congratulated by the Soviet Ambassador to the Netherlands, A. Blatov, members of the Dutch Government, local authorities and sports figures.



Anatoly Gantvarg and Rob Clerck at the draughts board. Photo AP-TASS

KASPAROV TAKES TIME-OUT

Bolivar Kasht, member of the FIDE executive committee, and chairman of the rules commission, international judge and special TANJUG news agency correspondent, shares his impressions of the world chess title match with an MNI correspondent:

I was convinced that prior to the 10th game on October 19 the challenger would take his second time-out. Even though he was leading at the time, his advantage was rather marginal. For the defending champion needed just a win to get ahead, as a drawn match would preserve the title for him — and he plays White in the next game.

Kasparov understands better than anyone else that Karpov will try to deprive him of the opportunity to get accustomed to the leader part. In a word,

he needed to get well prepared for that game and that is why he availed himself of a time-out.

Generally speaking, I believe that any of the remaining games may prove decisive. All the previous games were so dramatic, making match more exciting than all previous world championships.



A scene from the women's match between Skiff club of the Moscow Physical Training Institute and Kolos of Rostopol. Though the students won 4-1, Kolos have nothing to lose; they have won the championship ahead of time. Photo by Sergei Proskov

Challenger tournament on

Artur Yusupov of the USSR is leading the standings at a chess challenger world title tournament at Montpellier, France. His resumed game with Oleg Belyavsky was drawn and he has four points from six rounds.

Vasily Smyslov and Mikhail Tal, both of the USSR, drew their adjourned games respectively with Yasser Seirawan of the US and Nigel Short of Britain and caught up with Lajos Portisch of Hungary at 3.5 points each.

Rugby championship underway

A game between Romania and the USSR in Bucharest started off the 22nd European rugby championship. The hosts, five-time continental titlists, did all they could to win back their fans' affection after a failure last year and a defeat by the USSR in Kiev, which stripped them of medals and gave the USSR their first ever second place. This time Romania led throughout to win 18-12.

The USSR's bad showing in this new International Amateur Rugby Federation Cup could be explained to some extent by a protracted national championship which gave national players no time to feel fit and heal their injuries prior to the championship. The team was clearly not up to the match.

Next the USSR will take on Italy, last year's bronze medalists, in Moscow on Nov. 18.

Curiously enough, the Italians always have great confidence in the Moscow referee and even on pitches with a bit of snow on them. So the fans will surely be in for a lot of pleasure. The rest of the first-round games are due next May.

Shortly before the kick-off Tunisia beat Spain 12-8 in an elimination game, on a neutral ground in France to win the sixth spot in the European championship. Other finalists are France and Portugal.

A feature of the current championship is that, for the first time, it will be held in two stages over two seasons and will end only in the spring of 1987.

Alexander BUTSEV

Leaders break away

Kiev Dynamo beat Moscow Spartak 2-1 in the latest national football championship round thus increasing their lead from the opponents by five points and totalling 18 wins to date.

Dnepr drew with Tbilisi Dynamo 1-1 in an away game and are now in second place. The team surely badly missed their top striker Oleg Protasov, who is also the national top scorer with 27 goals. He is far ahead of other rivals fighting for a "Trud" newspaper prize awarded to the top scorer. The closest rivals are Siglas Jakubauskas (Zelgiris), Sergei Rodionov (Spartak) and Oleg Taran (Dnepr), who are level at 12 goals each.

A total of 27 goals were scored in the nine matches of the round, with 18 scored by the hosts. Four games were drawn while the hosts won three.

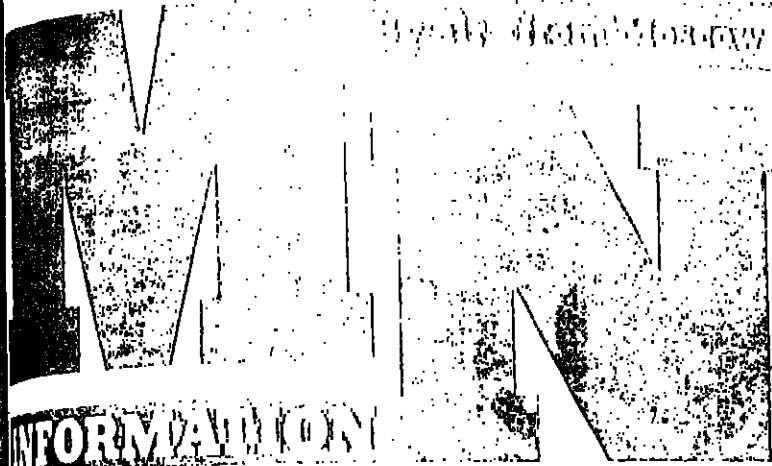
Biathlonists specify rules

How could novelties in skiing techniques (skating style) be correlated with biathlon? A member of the technical commission of the International Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Union Zdenek Kasper of Czechoslovakia, has told a "Czechoslovak Sport" correspondent about specifications in the event's rules.

In early July, he said, he decided at a meeting at La Sene in the French Alps that skating style could be used without limitations in the 1985-1986 season. We see it as progress in skiing techniques.

Asked if the decision was final, he said:

Further development of winter sport prior to the 1988 Winter Olympics will be decided by the Union congress to be held in February 1986, in Holmenkollen, Norway. But we think our proposal will be backed. The problem of control is very important in biathlon. If we had the new technique we would have to increase control over the course many times over.



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MIKHAIL GORBACHOV VISITS BULGARIA

Mikhail Gorbachov and Todor Zhivkov laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Lenin and also visited the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, where Mikhail Gorbachov also laid a wreath.

During the flower-laying ceremony at the Lenin monument.



HOUSE OF PEACE

The arms race which is inexorably pushing mankind towards the brink of an abyss, has placed a rather heavy burden on mankind's shoulders. It is our duty to stop this, reverse this movement and prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space.

That is why the Soviet Union has counter-balanced the "star wars" doctrine with a "star peace" and lasting peace on Earth.

The Soviet Union is proposing:

▲ a world without outer space weapons;

▲ a world in which the Soviet Union and the United States will set an example for other nuclear powers and cease all nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union proposes a world in which the USSR and the United States would refuse to create new nuclear weapons, freeze their arsenals and ban and eliminate anti-satellite systems.

The right to security is a universal right, stressed E. A. Shevardnadze. The Soviet Union does not separate its own security from the security of other states. We are resolute in our view that peace should be secured for all peoples, as required by the United Nations Charter.

The USSR Foreign Minister then read M. S. Gorbachov's message to the UN General Secretary and delegates to the jubilee meeting.

As never before, it is necessary to declare openly and for all to hear, stresses the message, that the main objective, enshrined in the UN Charter, has not been attained: yet as no guarantees of lasting peace have been created so far. As never before, joint efforts are yet to be made by states and nations in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster.

▲ In another development, a meeting has been held in Moscow by public representatives with the participation of members of the Association for the United Nations in the USSR to mark the 40th anniversary of the UN.

New York. The Peace Pilgrims Prize, timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the United Nations has been posthumously awarded to young American Samantha Smith for her efforts towards lasting peace, friendship and mutual understanding among nations.

At a ceremony held at the UN Headquarters, representatives of the women's public organization, Peace Pilgrims, presented the prize to Samantha's mother, Jane Smith.

After the ceremony, Jane Smith said that Samantha had often warmly recalled her visit to the Soviet Union and the Soviet children she met and befriended. As long as we live we shall remember. Journey to the Soviet Union, she said, Jane Smith wished all the Soviet people, particularly Soviet children, peace and a happy future.

AWARD FOR SAMANTHA SMITH



Samantha Smith with the Peace Pilgrims Prize. Photo AP-TASS

USSR favours limiting international sales of conventional weapons

The Soviet Union is persistently looking for ways to end the arms race and bring about disarmament. It is in this context that it approaches the problem of international trade in conventional arms. Mikhail Gorbachov outlined this Soviet position in his reply to a letter from Alexander King and Eduard Patel, President and member of the executive committee respectively of the Rome Club, an influential international organization.

As far back as 1977 the USSR and the US started talks on limiting the sales and shipments of conventional arms and attempted to work out political, legal, military and technical yardsticks to evaluate where it was permissible or otherwise to sell or ship arms, as well as the possibility of involving other suppliers and studying the chances of introducing extra restrictions for individual regions.

Yet at the December 1978 round, when possible approaches to solving the problem took shape, the US critically shifted towards more emphasis on a "regional approach" prohibiting any discussion of areas accounting for most of US arms shipments. Later it unilaterally suspended the talks.

No change occurred in the US position at the September 1979 round of talks.

The Soviet Union is not to blame for lack of progress on the matter, Mikhail Gorbachov stressed. The Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states of January 5, 1983, underscored the need to resume talks on limiting sales and shipments of conventional arms.

But the US would not go for it. The July 8, 1982, presidential directive overtly states that the US regards conventional arms supplies as an important element of its global defence system and an essential element of its foreign policy.

The Soviet Union advocates limiting international sales and shipments of conventional weapons, a resumption of the appropriate Soviet-American talks and progress on such talks. We do not object to other states joining us in considering this vital issue, the Soviet leader said.

DANIEL ORTEGA ACCUSES U.S. OF GENOCIDE

New York. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has charged the US with a policy of genocide against the Nicaraguan people. This criminal policy, he told a press conference here, has killed 11,500 Nicaraguans and damaged property worth 1.5 billion dollars.

US imperialism, he went on, continues to finance gangs of

(Continued on page 2)

APPLAUSE FOR SOVIET PIANIST



18-year-old Stanislav Bunin (left), a second-year student of the Moscow Conservatoire, won in a brilliant style the 11th International Frederic Chopin piano contest in Warsaw, marking three weeks (24 budding performers from 55 countries played works by the great Polish composer in Warsaw's best concert halls.

DRUZHBA (FRIENDSHIP) CLUB

Some of the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow last summer were students of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University who attended rallies, discussions, debates and sports programmes. They took part in the exciting Festival Mills races (pictured is one of the starts) and friendly matches in different athletic games.

Their participation in the athletic programme of the Festival was not only confined to the contest. They have displayed a number of items and athletic attributes of their sporting club, "Druzhba", at the exhibition,

"Sports, Youth, Peace and Friendship" mounted in the "Physical Culture and Sports" pavilion at the Exhibition of the Soviet Economic Achievements. The exhibition which shows the development of physical training and sports at Lumumba University has aroused interest among many visitors.

It has won the University a diploma and several medals. Taking into account the interest shown in the exhibition by visitors Lumumba's display has been extended till mid-November.



Viktor SOKOLOV Photo by Yevgeny Yeryomin



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"MNI Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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MIKHAIL GORBACHOV VISITS BULGARIA

(Continued from page 1)

and visited a scientific and industrial engineering complex in Sofia.

The socialist countries have confirmed that they approach the problem of war and peace with full responsibility and in a constructive spirit, M. Gorbachov said. We are quite confident that it is possible to stop the sliding into the abyss of a nuclear clash.

We propose very simple and clear things: to reduce by half the corresponding nuclear armaments at the disposal of the Soviet Union and the United States, to shut tight the door leading to deployment of space weapons, and to stop and reverse the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Without playing down the importance of other issues, I would like to say that this is, first and foremost, the essence of our proposals.

On the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, Mikhail Gorbachov emphasized:

There is now, one may say, a unique chance to reach a mutually acceptable accord which nations are looking forward to. Hopefully, the US administration will make good use of it and show a responsible attitude.

Touching on the progress of the socialist nations, the Soviet leader noted that the high de-

velopment levels of their economies and scientific and technological progress necessitate further expansion of cooperation among the fraternal nations. Development of advanced technologies is impossible without pooling material and intellectual resources and without their efficient organization. In short, no nation can do this on the necessary scale single-handed or, at least, might lose in terms of time, which is the decisive factor now. Thus collective efforts are vital, with due account taken of their correct and equitable distribution, of the experience and potential of each country. The emphasis is on specialization and cooperation in production.

M. Gorbachov summed up his talks and meetings in Bulgaria thus: Soviet-Bulgarian relations continue to advance in all areas. The ever closer contacts between our parties based on common ideals and goals, the key interests of our peoples, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and social internationalism will further serve as a sound guarantee of the unbreakable nature of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

During the visit the two countries signed an intergovernmental agreement setting up joint Soviet-Bulgarian research and production associations in the field of machine-tool industry.



Let's number...

Drawing by Leonid Bolobrov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Official spokesmen for the Greek Government Lofitis has described the withdrawal of the American nuclear armament from Northern Greece as the first step on the road towards the ridding the country of nuclear weapons. Referring to a recent speech of the Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu, the spokesman said that the weapons being removed will not be either upgraded or replaced.

The firm resolve on the part of the New Zealand Government not to allow American nuclear-carrying warships into the country's ports has been affirmed at a press conference at the UN Headquarters by the country's Prime Minister, David Lange. He stressed that such a policy represents the complete expression of the will of the country's people, political parties and public organizations.

ON THE INDIAN PLANE DISASTER

Delhi. Fresh evidence has emerged to show that the crash of the Indian Boeing 747 airliner off the Irish coast in June this year was caused by a time bomb on board. Traces of intense fire have been detected on a fragment of the fuselage by the commission investigating the crash which killed 329 people. The numerous stains detected along the piece of metal found in the fuselage found not far from the shore. According to the PTI news agency, after thorough examination experts concluded that the liner disintegrated in the air following a heavy explosion on board. Experts believe that such traces could only be left by an explosion. Fire on board the airliner is completely ruled out.

It was earlier established that this act of sabotage had been planned by a group of militants of US-based separatist organizations advocating secession of Punjab state from India and

Pretoria should compensate Angola

Luanda. Pretoria's continuing aggressive acts against Angola throughout the ten years of the latter's independence existence have had damaging effects on the Angolan people. M. Khamar of Egypt, chairman of the UN commission reviewing the damage caused to Angola by the South African aggression, told a press conference here.

Members of our delegation saw for themselves the suffering brought to Angolans by the undeclared war unleashed on it by the apartheid regime, he said. We visited several Angolan provinces attacked by the aggressor and met government members and eyewitnesses to the events — soldiers of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola and refugees.

Pretoria, he further said, should fully compensate Angola for the damage done to it, and the UN Security Council has the power to see to this.

He denied allegations by South African and Western propaganda that Angola is the scene of a "civil war". There is no domestic conflict there, he stressed, except the South African aggression, while the UNITA grouping is inseparable from the aggressor.

WHITE BOOK VILLORES ZIONISM

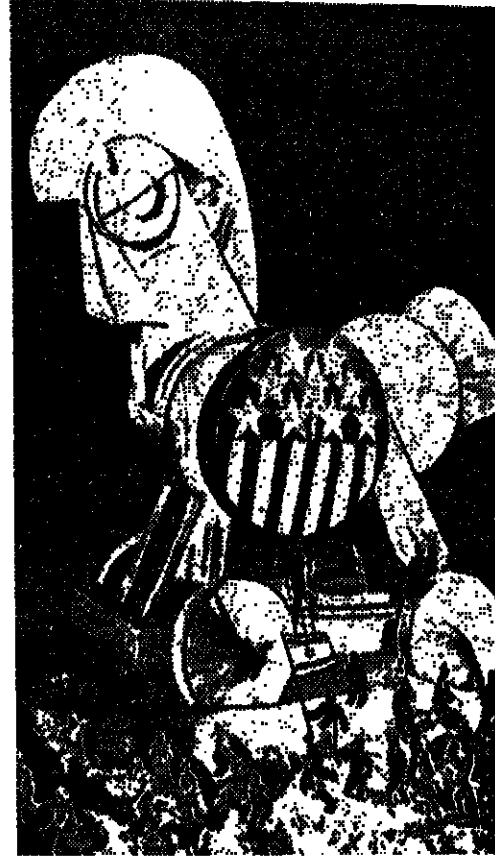
Program Publishers of Moscow recently organized a readers' conference to discuss the White Book, a publication exposing the criminal acts of Zionism and its subversive activities against the Soviet Union. The book, which came out in August, was prepared by the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Union. The book, which includes historical documents, facts and eyewitness accounts, goes beyond all doubts that Israel is a country of racial discrimination. Its citizens are denied their rights by the authorities practicing deception and deceit on the feelings of the common people. Because of the detachments in the anti-Communist struggle, Zionism is imperialism's faithful servant. The White Book exposes direct collaboration between the Zionists and the secret services of the United States and other Western countries.

Speakers at the conference — writer Tsezar, senior research fellow Yuri Rogulev of the University, Professor Veniamin Chirkin, stressed the topicality of the White Book and the great convincing power of the evidence it contains.

At the conference, materials from the White Book were supplemented by new facts which reveal the fate of those who, having yielded to the psychological pressure, deception and deceit, experienced all the "wonders" of a "paradise". Among others, Arsen Malayev, who just returned from Israel, said that from his first steps he made on Israeli soil, he had a cruel reality which completely changed his ideas about life in that state which he regards as alien.

Lev Antkayev of the State Chamber Choir (Institute of Technical Sciences Oleg Khmara) about methods used by the Zionist "soul-catcher" to persuade Soviet citizens to leave the country. These methods include false summons and speculation on relatives' feelings, as well as blackmail and direct threats. The speakers are even trying to corrupt children with the use of chauvinism.

An Director Alexander Tovstologov of the Drama Theatre of Moscow stressed the plot of the play his company is



Imperialism's Trojan horse.

An illustration from the White Book

rehearsing echoes the specific facts, facts and events from the White Book.

The speakers also described actions taken by staff members of the American Embassy in Moscow who used their visit to a synagogue for unseemly purposes.

Any speakers noted that the policies the Zionists resort to in order to persuade Jews to leave the Soviet Union have been a failure. An absolute majority of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality resolutely reject the provocative appeals from the Zionist enticers.

Apartheid besieged

end of the inhuman system of apartheid, now under attack, is inevitable as the struggle against the racial segregation is joined by hundreds of thousands.

As said by the President of the African National Congress (ANC) in an interview with the South African correspondent in Johannesburg, Bhebe Babazade, the struggle recently took the capital of Ethiopia as its target. The Afro-African Solidarity Organization (AASO), the Ethiopian Committee and the ANC, the Soviet delegation was led by Alexander Dargatzis, first vice-chairman of the Afro-African Solidarity Committee.

By whistling, said the President of the World Peace Council, CHANDRA "the ANC's resources to terrorize the population created new enemies for peaceful elimination of the apartheid system. It proves that the day of the African peoples' liberation is near."

I would like to note the support to ANC and SWAPO by the South African people.

by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as the nonaligned states."

Patrice PIERSON-MATHY (Belgium), secretary-general, the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racial and Apartheid Regimes in Southern Africa, said: "This place of President Botha and his henchmen is on the bench of the accused!"

D. STARRS (Great Britain), executive member of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said: "My country played the principal role in colonizing Southern Africa, consequently, we bear tremendous responsibility for the outcome of the struggle against apartheid. Last June a 50-hour and -strong anti-apartheid demonstration was held in the streets of London."

A declaration adopted by the conference stresses that in spite of terror and violence unleashed by the racists, the people of South Africa will continue, under ANC leadership, to fight in defence of their human dignity and national independence. They appealed to the public of all countries to redouble their efforts for unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

Science and technology

TALKING DEVICE

Electric resistance is measured by devices of fairly conventional design and ostensibly nothing new could be invented in this area of electric engineering. Yet Finnish specialists have refuted this idea by designing an instrument which "talks" of rather "feels" out its measurements. The tone it emits indicates the magnitude of resistance. The new device has turned out to be very convenient for checking complex electric circuits. For instance, a telephone exchange technician does not have to keep a close check on the pointer's movement, for a sound signal will report any malfunction.

LASER-DETECTIVE

The Japanese Kawasaki Seitetsu company has designed a portable unit that uses laser beam to read fingerprints. It fits in a small suitcase and weighs around 50 kilos complete with batteries and a TV screen. The device can scan fingerprints left on surfaces like metal, glass, paper and others.

VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

An example of contemporary global approach

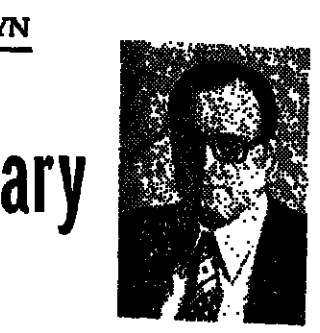
There is good news from Sofia: the Warsaw Treaty Organization is stepping up constructive efforts in support of peace and defense. At a crucial historical moment, when civilization has approached a point at which the situation would turn irreversibly fatal, the military and political defensive alliance of socialist countries has shown a sober and constructive attitude to world problems. A Treaty Statement, apart from urging a new approach in a century of nuclear missiles, is setting an example of a global conception of ways to solve the key issue facing mankind — disarmament.

By tradition every new document from the Treaty's supreme body, the Political Consultative Committee, offers new proposals both to Western countries in the

NATO Alliance and other political forces on the planet on whom preservation and strengthening of peace depend. The recent Summit in Sofia was no exception.

As I see it, the first paragraphs of the Statement of the gist of which is clearly reflected in its title — Removing the Nuclear Threat and Achieving a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs — have a definite optimistic connotation. The idea is that it is quite possible to revert to defense and extend it to all spheres of interstate relations. It is possible to switch to reliable security and cooperation.

Studying the Statement one comes to the conclusion that some of its parts and demands echo those of the Vienna Ap-



peal of the Socialist International, the Delhi Declaration of six nations, slogans of anti-war movements in many countries, and aspirations of state and public figures.

An important element of the Sofia joint foreign policy platform of the Treaty states is an indirect offer to the participants in the forthcoming Soviet-American Summit in Geneva of a wide-ranging programme of action in the sphere of disarmament. The Warsaw Treaty nations believe this goal would be considerably furthered if Moscow and Washington carried out a range of urgent measures to suspend the development, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons, including anti-satellite ones and freeze the existing nuclear arms at the cur-

rent quantitative levels with maximum restrictions on their modernization, simultaneously and their development and testing, as well as stop deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Treaty nations also consider it imperative for the USSR and the US to mutually pledge not to deploy any nuclear weapons in countries which do not possess such weapons, not to build up arsenals of nuclear weapons or replace existing ones with advanced versions. It was further suggested that the USSR and the US undertake not to develop or manufacture new types of conventional arms comparable, by their destructive potential, to mass destruction weapons.

There is every reason to believe that the initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty nations, though clearly directed at the forthcoming USSR-US Geneva Summit, primarily aim at global détente to make the world a safer place to live in.

The general peace thrust of the Statement made by the Warsaw Treaty Organization is obvious. If its new proposals and earlier initiatives at East-West talks are accepted, the world could emerge in a new qualitative state — that of lasting security.

America's downtrodden minorities

Washington. The glaring social inequality and race discrimination are the lot of Black Americans. These things are felt in all spheres of life, including health, according to a report published here by the Health and Human Services Department.

The authors, who have summed up one year's extensive study, state that among the national minorities death rate is higher than among White Americans, and that cancer cases among the Black population are 25 per cent higher than among Whites. A Black American is 40 per cent more likely to die of high blood pressure than a White fellow-citizen. Black women suffer from cardiovascular diseases twice as often as White American women.

Murders and suicides remain the second largest cause of death among the Black population. According to the report, in 1983 forty-three per cent of all Black people murdered in the United States were Black Americans, although they make up only 11.5 per cent of the population.

FACTS AND EVENTS

A new state in the preparation of an underwater railway across the Bosphorus has commenced. A special floating platform has been built with a drilling installation which is sounding out the seabed.

More than 80 per cent of the population in the agricultural region in the provinces of the Meuse valley, collectivization has been completed.

Crisis hits European shipbuilding

Helsinki. West European shipbuilding industries have been hit by a severe crisis. Since 1975 the number of people employed in shipbuilding in the EEC countries has dropped almost by half from 205 thousand to 130 thousand.

The crisis has hit particularly hard shipbuilding firms in Norway, Sweden, and West Germany. In Norway, the number of employees at shipyards has reduced from 17,400 to 2,720, in Sweden from 31,500 to 7,000.

and in West Germany from 40,800 to 21,150. Thousands of shipbuilding workers are out of work.

Of all the West European countries, notes the newspaper "Suomen Sosialidemokratia", only Finland is unaffected. Its solid businesslike relations with the Soviet Union, based on the principles of mutually advantageous cooperation are favourable for further expansion of this branch of the Finnish economy, stresses "Suomen Sosialidemokratia".

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ITALY: AMERICAN ALLY OR ANOTHER 'BANANA REPUBLIC'?

The interception of the Egyptian airliner and subsequent detention of four Palestinians on board has caused ecstasy among certain circles of the American public: at last the United States has ceased being a meek and helpless giant unable to react to the pickings and bites of its enemies. This reaction could well be understood but for the pitiful imperial and chauvinist content of this unbridled rapture, writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA. The underlying sentiment is that the United States can do whatever it pleases and can flout international law and the sovereign rights of other states. In their cowboy enthusiasm the "good guys" from Washington, for the umpteenth time, have forgotten about good manners indispensable even in relations with allies. When two years ago the Reagan administration piratically seized Grenada, it actually forgot that the tiny state formally belongs to the Commonwealth, one of whose members is its ally, Great Britain.

Now that many details have emerged concerning the interception of the Egyptian airliner, it has also become clear that in place of close cooperation between Washington and Rome an act of direct and unceremonious encroachment on Italy's sovereignty has been committed by the United States which must have taken Italy for just another "banana republic" in its backyard.

LONDON IN ISOLATION

Commenting on a recent Commonwealth summit on the Bahamas PRAVDA writes that it was dominated by discussion of ways to end apartheid in South Africa and urgently grant independence to Namibia. Characteristically, British "human rights" lighters showed their true colours as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was in fact the only one opposed to mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria.

London sought to justify its position with arguments from Washington's propaganda arsenal, claiming that an economic and trade boycott could damage neighbouring African nations and that sanctions would primarily hit the working population, i.e. the black people. Both arguments hold no water, for the frontline states — South Africa's neighbours — suffer much more from military provocations by the racists whose crimes go unpunished. As for the second "argument", Washington and London, for some particular reason, choose to forget about working people when introducing sanctions against Nicaragua or Poland.

DEBT TRAP

The current economic policies adopted by Western industrialized countries have denied many "third world" countries practical chances to pay off their debts, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In one instance alone, in 1984 the Latin American countries exported goods to the tune of 95 thousand million dollars, earning for them as much as four years ago, when the volume of these exports was much smaller. In this situation hardly any country in Latin America can pay off its debts. At the same time, the International Monetary Fund demands that they should lift their tariff barriers to goods from the United States and other Western countries and join the "competition". However, this sort of competition is between a lion and a lam. It is clear that it will speed up the destruction of the national economies in the region and lead to their enslavement both economically and politically by imperialism.

Aware of the strivings of developing nations, the Soviet Union proposed long ago that military budgets should be cut and that some of the money thus released be used to assist these countries to develop their economies.

ADDITIONAL MILLIONS FOR UNDECLARED WAR

The undeclared war against Afghanistan is assuming greater dimensions. Masterminded by the United States, it is carried out by the most barbarous methods, the newspaper KRAST-NAYA ZVEZDA writes. Between 1980 and 1985, according to the American press itself, Washington allocated to the average 100 million dollars every year for the purpose. In 1984 it was 125 million dollars every year for the purpose. But in previous years since the bulk of the aid goes through secret channels, it has recently become known, for instance, that the US Congress allocated from the budget's secret funds another 300 million dollars for bandit formations of Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

Apart from direct armed interference, imperialist circles, spearheaded by Washington, use in the undeclared war against the Afghan people ideological aggression which has the vivid character of psychological war. The total volume of the anti-Afghan propaganda in different languages of the peoples of the country amounts to 50 hours per day and is conducted by more than 50 foreign radio stations.

OF INTEREST

Museum of bells

There is an unusual museum of bells at a village in the Halle district of the German Democratic Republic. The collection has numerous items of different epochs. Regarded as the most valuable is a fragment of a huge six-tonne bell which used to toll at a cathedral in the city of Nuremberg, and there is the tongue of a bell which sounded like the people of the village. The museum also has a clockwork section — a complete bell workshop where all the equipment was made two hundred years ago.

Coughing parrot

An American newspaper recently told its readers a highly instructive story. After reading it many smokers began to think seriously about their health. A lady brought her parrot to a veterinarian in Houston (Texas) complaining that her parrot was coughing all the time. After a short examination the doctor said the bird was absolutely all right, adding that it was splendidly imitating the coughs of the lady who was a chain smoker on its nerves. Coughing, he urged, and the parrot will stop coughing at once.

Handwritten text in a box on the right margin, possibly a signature or note.

Round
the Soviet
Union

● THE REMAINS OF THE TALLEST AND LARGEST MAMMOTH (HORNLESS RHINOCEROS) WERE DISCOVERED UNDER A 40-METRE LAYER OF ROCKS IN THE ZHAIREMSKY MINE IN SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN. Experts estimate that the five-metre giant lived 30,000,000-35,000,000 years ago. Granite rocks with clear imprints of leaves, dating back to the same period, were also found. The findings will be placed in this Asian republic's natural museum which has 4,000 exhibits reflecting the abundance of ancient flora and fauna.

● MANUFACTURE OF EXPERIMENTAL SAMPLES OF 1412 TRACTORS HAS BEGUN AT THE LIPEISK TRACTOR WORKS IN CENTRAL RUSSIA. The new machine, the production of which will start during the Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-1990) has been designed specially for beetroot cultivation. It has large diameter front wheels and other special features which enhance its use on sugar-beet plantations.

● AN ANCIENT BELL FROM THE POSTAGE COACH IS DISPLAYED SIDE BY SIDE WITH MODERN TELEPRINTER AT AN EXTENSIVE EXHIBITION IN URALS' ONLY COMMUNICATIONS MUSEUM. It has been opened in the town of Lysva which this year celebrates its bicentennial.

Using heat
from Earth's
bowels

In the current five-year period (1981-85) the Soviet economy has used 260 million cubic metres of hot underground water, which is equivalent to more than 2.5 million tonnes of conventional fuel.

Geothermal springs are used for heating dwellings and greenhouses, and for treating certain diseases. But so far only one experimental geothermal electric

station is in operation in this country — the Puzosheka 11,000-kW station on the Kamchatka Peninsula. The electric power generated at this station is 115 times less expensive than that of other electric stations in the Kamchatka Region. Another geothermal electric station is under construction in Mutnovsk (a town on the Peninsula), this time with a capacity of 200,000 kW. The first stage of the station, to be operational in 1987, will satisfy electric energy

requirements of a major industrial centre — Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. More than 60 volcanoes are active on the Kuril Islands and the Kamchatka. The energy of one volcano — the Avachinsk — would be enough for half the Soviet Far East. Possibilities are being explored to build geothermal electric stations in other regions of the country: in Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Crimea and Western Siberia.

The first experimental geothermal

installations are being built in the Stavropol Territory and Daghestan (North Caucasus). The Trans-Carpathian geothermal station, unlike others, will use the heat and steam generated by hot rock when river water is pumped into the depth through a borehole. The resulting mixture of hot water and steam coming up through another borehole will rotate the turbines of the station. The water will be recycled and reused many times over.

According to the poll, more than eighty per cent of Uzbek students find mixed marriages quite acceptable, and only 16 per cent think they are undesirable. The sentiment among the young people. On the average, the ratio of mixed marriages in such places is much higher. In the town of Breshnev, one-third of all families consist of husbands and wives of different nationalities.

THE ARTS ARE A HYMN

The arts are a powerful stream of eternally renewed life-giving beauty of the human spirit, its unyielding perseverance, nobility and self-oblivion, writes in the newspaper IZVESTIA, Mikhail Alpaov, author of a number of works on ancient Russian, Soviet and foreign arts, member of the USSR Academy of the Arts and a world-renowned scholar.

In order to access the arts, every art historian ought to possess a vast knowledge of life. He must keep in his memory knowledge concerning several preceding epochs. Let us take Russian art which has travelled a long and far from cloudless road. Yet essentially it has been a hymn to the grandeur of man. Tendentiously-minded circles in the West used to say that "the icon and the axe" are the two most important symbols of the Russian history and the arts. Our art was described as part of "provincial European tendencies", an attitude which ignored the roots of the inimitable character and opinion that, change in the view of the Russian art began to shape in the '70s. This change came largely under the influence of deities and the cultural exchange that ensued. Numerous exhibitions of the pre-revolutionary Russian and Soviet fine arts have turned many names of first-class Russian artists into household names in the West. To us the revelation and creative development of the best national traditions of the past is one of the main means of enriching the modern culture of socialist society. This reflects our principal policy towards the cultural heritage of the past centuries and on the other hand, the development of the spiritual culture of our people.

writes the Georgia-based newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA. Medically the trip was a unique event. Accompanying the delegation were a psychiatrist and a neurologist who kept a close watch on the condition of the delegates. They did not have much cause to worry, though, for the long-livers took the flight to Japan in their stride, which enabled the doctors to speculate on yet unexplained potentialities of the human organism.

A meeting at the Tokyo Gerontology Institute and a symposium on aspects of gerontology discussed a variety of problems on the foundations of active old age. The Japanese colleagues showed intense interest in the longevity phenomenon in the Caucasus which they said, had features of its own. They learned about an old-age research programme in Georgia. Judging by questions of Japanese scientists, they have much regard for achievements of Soviet gerontologists studying the fundamental mechanism of aging and longevity processes and aspects of social gerontology.

YOUNG PEOPLE FAVOUR MIXED MARRIAGES

Today, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Turkmenia are among the constituent republics with a large ratio of mixed marriages, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA LITVA. This definitely serves as evidence of considerable changes that have taken place in the mentality of these people, since the older generation still remembers the times when restrictions imposed by religion, customs and traditions strictly forbade mixed marriages. On the other hand, views on proper life what is required of members of the society. Studies have shown that between seventy and ninety per cent of Uzbeks, depending on the social or professional group they belong to, declare that nationality is of no importance for them in job relations. They do not believe that the national composition of the staff they are part of is of great importance. At the same time, only 20 per cent of urban Uzbeks say they do not mind their next of kin — sisters, brothers and children — marrying people from other nationalities. However, the newspaper notes, the situation has been sharply changing.

300
singing
girls

Three hundred girls aged between 6 and 27 sing in the Vilnius Liepales (Lime-tree) choir. Choirs similar to Liepales are quite common in the Baltic republics because this land is traditionally known for choir singing. The Baltic capitals have even special fields for singing where thousands upon thousands of people can perform simultaneously during festivities. Schools in the republic have their own choirs and thousands of children study at children's music schools.

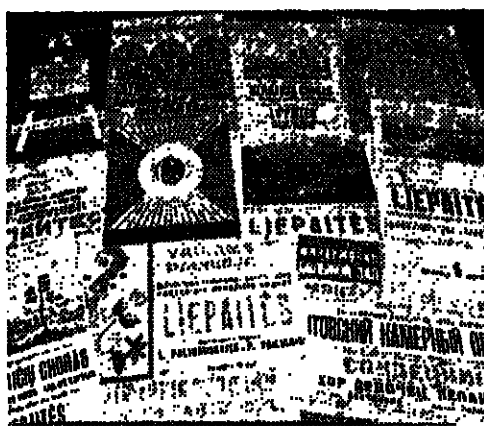
At the beginning of September six- or seven-year-olds who wish to sing at Liepales apply to the trade union palace of culture. The authorities try to accept all: how could they deny admission to those little ones who wish to learn music and art?

The trade unions have put at their disposal rooms for lessons, musical instruments, costumes and pay for their tuition. Besides choir singing, the girls are taught to play musical instruments, solfeggio and learn the theory of music.

The choir has varied repertoire, including songs, musical miniatures, and the cantata by French composer G. Dind, as well as Bach's music. Together with the Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra the choir performs masterpieces of world music, notably works by Messiaen, Vivaldi and Monteverdi.

The choir has its own museum which preserves numerous billboards, discs and photographs taken

during their performances at factories and collective farms of the republic, during tours of the country and abroad. One of the photos (taken in 1978) shows a group of girls in national costumes against the background of palm-trees in Cuba, during the youth festival. The older group of the choir took part in the cultural programme of the world youth forum held this summer in Moscow.



Billboards of Liepales concerts are preserved in the choir's museum.

A NEW AUTOMOBILE
FAMILY

Construction of an automobile assembly plant has begun near Kirovabad in Soviet Azerbaijan (a Transcaucasian republic). Scheduled for completion in 1990, it will produce the USSR's first light KIAZ duty trucks, thus opening a new chapter in the Soviet car industry.

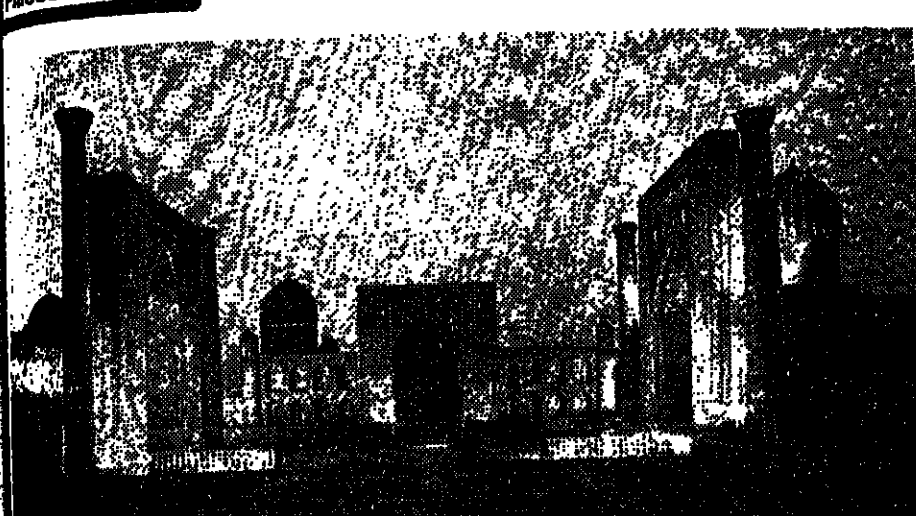
The basic KIAZ model is a diesel-powered truck with an all metal body and a freight capacity of one and a half tonnes. It is designed mainly for urban and suburban haulage of different kinds of foodstuffs and goods. Refrigerator and isothermal body trucks are to appear in the future, too. The car will also have several models to be used as workshop trucks and minibuses with seating capacities of 14 to 18 persons.

The truck's full consumption is 10.5 litres per 100 kilometres.

Furnaces to be
ecologically purer

The USSR's first gas reducing installation, thanks to which the furnaces stopped being a smoke discharging dust and vomit into the atmosphere, has begun operating at the furnace shop of the Tulachermets scientific and industrial association (Central Russia). The gas released from metal melting is now blown into the furnace, replacing many thousands of cubic metres of air previously blown into the furnace at a temperature of several thousand degrees. The gas, which used to be discharged into the atmosphere, caused extensive pollution. Now it is made to travel in a closed circuit. The new installation frees the gas of undesired mixtures, enriches it with oxygen, heats it and blows it into the furnace. The gas thus reduced is a fuel capable of replacing, in part, the costly coke which is so short in supply. The less coke there is in the furnace, the more ore and, subsequently, metal is produced. Specialists believe that the combustible reducing gas will make it possible to save up to 25 per cent of coke used, and to boost the performance of the furnace by almost 20 per cent.

Places to visit



Registan

Registan is the central square of Samarkand, a unique architectural ensemble built in the 15th century. It includes madrasahs which were like universities in the past. The three giant buildings of the square are the Beg Madrasah and is like its mirror picture. The architect repeated daringly the architectural composition of the already existing madrasah with certain deviations. For instance, the minarets were made into corner turrets. One of the amazing elements is the mosaic on the front: it depicts zodiac signs — a lion and a goat with the sun in the background looking like a human being. This is why it was called Shirdar, which means "lion".

Registan ends in the north with the Tilakart Madrasah (1846-1861), which derived its name from its sumptuous rich decor inside. It is in gold. Tilakart means "golden".

1422) was the leading religious educational establishment in Central Asia. Besides religious subjects pupils listened to lectures on philosophy, mathematics and astronomy.

The Shirdar Madrasah (1619-1631) stands opposite the Ulug Beg Madrasah and is like its mirror picture. The architect repeated daringly the architectural composition of the already existing madrasah with certain deviations. For instance, the minarets were made into corner turrets. One of the amazing elements is the mosaic on the front: it depicts zodiac signs — a lion and a goat with the sun in the background looking like a human being. This is why it was called Shirdar, which means "lion".

Science
and technologyRECIPIES FOR
CATIONS

Lasers, biochemists in the USSR have discovered that synthesis in plants lasts a thousand millionth of a second.

Measurements enable the scientists to learn more about the "wandering electron" in photosynthesis. These data give an impetus to the study of synthesis and fixation of carbon.

Investigation of the mechanism of an electron is carried out from one molecule into another. This opens up prospects for creation of biological systems to ensure a wider use of energy both in science and in industry. The results of this research enable new instruments to be designed for use in medicine and biology.

STONE WITH
DIFFERENCE

It is possible to raise the efficiency of engineering materials by arranging regularity in the process. This is the conclusion of scientists at the Institute of Superconducting Materials of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who have designed a new generation of diamond machining tools.

Science
and technology

The researchers have established that the resultant high temperatures in the process of polishing by means of grindstones often lead to flaws which spoil the workpieces.

In order to avoid this, the Institute has designed diamond grindstones the surfaces of which have intermittent troughs and prominences. This leads to pauses in polishing, thus giving the workpieces time to cool off.

SPOTS IN THE BALTIC
SEA WATERS?

Researchers of the Estonian Academy of Sciences have discovered, with the help of optical and physicochemical tests, some spots in the deep waters of the Baltic Sea the nature of which is not known yet. The scientists believe that the spots are caused by a number of factors.

For Mexican children

National souvenirs, soft toys, embroidered sarvettes, mittens and other items are being sold at a fair in Kishinev School No. 29. The proceeds will be sent by the schoolchildren to the Mexican Children's Aid Fund to help the kids who suffered during the terrible earthquake. Young Pioneers and VCL members at the school have decided to work a whole day taking in harvest at one of the collective farms so as to send additional money.

Similar fairs were recently held at two more schools in the capital of Moldavia. Children living in rural localities have also joined the campaign. They help pick fruit and grapes, and will send the money earned to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for onward transmission to Mexican children.

- Elk is the biggest animal in the park.
- Amateurs performing a concert.

Prof.
Nesterov's
success

Soviet ophthalmologist Professor Arkady Nesterov has been awarded a diploma of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries. It is a testimony that his work on eye diseases has been recognized as a discovery which has substantially contributed to the development of medical science.

After long clinical and experimental observations Professor Nesterov has devised a method of early diagnosis of a severe eye ailment which leads to glaucoma (loss of vision). Practice has shown that early diagnosis of this disease makes it possible to take timely measures and in many cases to save eyesight.

This new view of the disease has changed diagnostic methods and treatment. Among other things drugs have been prepared for lowering the pressure inside the eye. New methods of surgery have also been devised and are particularly efficient at the early stage of the disease.

There are tens of types of glaucoma. Nesterov has succeeded in ferring out the mechanism of the development of the most widely spread variety of this disease.

OF INTEREST

MAN
FIGHTS
EAGLE

The inhabitants of Bagud, a mountainous village in the Guripsh district of Abkhazia (a Soviet autonomous republic in Georgia), recently discovered that a predator was stealing their animals. At first the villagers thought it was a wolf. However, one of them, Nikolai Samsonov had the chance to prove them wrong.

One morning, when feeding his goats to graze, he saw a huge eagle swoop on the herd. The feathery predator would not be scared by any shouts. Samsonov then rushed on the bird with his axe. In the scuffle that ensued Nikolai succeeded in pressing the bird's neck to the ground with the axe haft after which it slumped and lay quiet. Samsonov then decided to take the eagle home to show to his fellow-villagers. But halfway, however, he dropped it on the ground to relax awhile, the eagle suddenly rose and was at him again with renewed vigour.

There is a scar on Nikolai's face as a reminder of the scuffle. Overpowering the bird again, Nikolai brought it to the village, where it was discovered that its wings stretched more than two metres. The bird was taken to the zoo in the Georgian capital, Tbilisi.

Some people ask us whether it would not be better to distribute this money in salaries and wages. It would certainly be simpler. Distribution in accordance with the amount of work done would sharply restrict the consumer abilities of the less well-off families, such as those who have several children, and whose per capita incomes are lower than that of married couples with only one child or none.

Besides, this type of distribution would not benefit those who cannot earn their own living for a variety of reasons. It is these people who benefit most from the public consumption funds.

VIEWPOINT

Public
consumption
funds

One-fourth of needs of every individual and every family in the Soviet Union, is met by allocations from the public consumption funds. What are these funds made of? In what way does the population benefit from them?

These questions are answered by Professor Nikolai LEBEDINSKY, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The main source of these funds is the state budget, which accounts for more than seventy per cent of all the funds. Nearly thirty per cent comes from profits of industrial enterprises, collective farms, and cooperative societies. An essential factor in that office and industrial workers do not contribute a kopek to these funds.

At present, the public consumption funds stand at 146 thousand million roubles a year. If all this money were to be distributed among the population, everyone in this country would annually receive 830 roubles. However, there is no such perfect equality in life. People in their active working years enjoy only part of the public consumption benefits whereas children, elderly people and invalids get more than the average.

Let us take a family of four, which is the most typical for the country. Both parents would be normally working. One of their children attended a kindergarten and the other may be at school.

Estimation of averages says that a family like this takes up to 2,120 roubles in benefits and services a year. If we proceed from the average earnings in this country of 185 roubles a month, this would amount to half of their earnings. What is this sum made up of?

Parents pay 100 roubles a year for the upkeep of a child at a kindergarten, while the rest — 400 roubles — comes from the public consumption funds. No money is spent from the family budget on the school education of the elder child, and it costs the state more than 200 roubles a year to maintain one child at school.

Typically, a four-member family rents a three-room state flat. The monthly rent, together with payments for the municipal services, is no higher than 25 roubles a month. This covers nearly one-third of maintenance costs, with the rest coming from the public funds. This means that the family saves nearly 600 roubles in rent.

On the whole, the total sum of the money from the public funds which supplements the family budget and which saves it large sums of money is more than 2,400 roubles. If the family has an elderly member or a college student, the money a family like this is getting is much higher.

Some people ask us whether it would not be better to distribute this money in salaries and wages. It would certainly be simpler. Distribution in accordance with the amount of work done would sharply restrict the consumer abilities of the less well-off families, such as those who have several children, and whose per capita incomes are lower than that of married couples with only one child or none.

Besides, this type of distribution would not benefit those who cannot earn their own living for a variety of reasons. It is these people who benefit most from the public consumption funds.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

CHINGHIZ AITMATOV

Chinghiz Aitmatov is an author widely read and highly respected in the Soviet Union. His stories, "Family", "Farewell, Gulsary!", "The White Steamer", and the novel "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century", have been translated into 60 Soviet and foreign languages. He has been awarded the Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR and is a Member of the European Academy of Arts and Literature.

Q: How did you become a writer?

A: I think that the idea of writing stemmed from my interest in life and the amazingly dynamic and impetuous period of history through which we are passing.

When I begin a new work I feel like holding the pen for the first time. Neither titles nor prizes will help in such cases because each new work is new. One thing remains stable: before beginning a story or a novel I must know its finale. Until there is a finale I never get down to writing.

Q: The theme of love holds an important place in your works. Why?

A: Because I believe it's the essence of life. I think in general that all my books are books about love. Love is necessary for sustaining everything noble in life, so that people remain kind and just and sensible. Love, however, is not enough. It is necessary to fight for kindness, justice and common sense.

Q: As a rule, your main heroes are hard-working people.

As you say, they have hard working souls. What does this mean?

A: I think that a hard-working soul implies an eternal fight for justice. The notion of justice must forever disturb our hearts and minds. Much depends upon upbringing and education. It is necessary to develop the urge to fight constantly for justice, and feel restless. This restlessness is great and I call upon all my readers to feel it.

Q: What do you think determines the twist of the Soviet literature to moral and philosophical issues?

A: I think that we have attained a certain level of well-being. Life has become better and easier. It is time to reflect soberly on what pertained in the past, what pertains now, and on what the future will be. This explains the longing for moral and philosophical meditations. Now that many of the earlier proclaimed slogans and principles have been materialized, we have begun to develop a deeper and sober attitude to life. Many writers, myself included, do not bypass the difficulties and shortcomings that still exist and show life in all its facets, all its complexities and this, by the way, has always been part and parcel of classic literature.

Q: What do you think is the goal of literature?

A: It seems to me that literature is called upon to unite people and develop humanness, tolerance, and mutual respect.



Pushkin and Leo Tolstoy believe in it, too. This is especially important in our time, when the threat of total annihilation of life has overtaken our sky.

Literature does not turn life in this or that direction but exercises a tremendous influence on the minds and moods of people. This is why I consider it my supreme duty as an author to instill faith in life and man.

Oleg CHICHIN

Armenian performers tour India

Armenian performers will acquaint Indian audiences with the centuries old traditions of the Armenian musical culture, folk songs, dances and folklore. The Alunyan Song and Dance Ensemble, the Dance Ensemble

of Armenia, the Merangulyan Ensemble of Folk Instruments attached to the Radio and Television Committee of Armenia have set out on a two-week tour of India. They will visit New Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay and Madras.

Music competition

The 41st International Musicians Competition has ended in Geneva. It had the following divisions: solo singing, violin, organ and French horn. Soviet singer Alexander Fedin, who is on probation at the Bolshoi, won 2nd prize. Alexander Gergalov, another Soviet entrant, a soloist of the Chelyabinsk Opera and Ballet Theatre, took the 3rd prize. The 1st prize in the men division was not awarded.

42 singers from 25 countries took part. The jury consisted of famous musicians from Switzerland, Austria, FRG, USA, Poland and the USSR. The Soviet Union was represented on the jury by Zara Dolukhanova, Lenin Prize winner and People's Artist of the RSFSR.

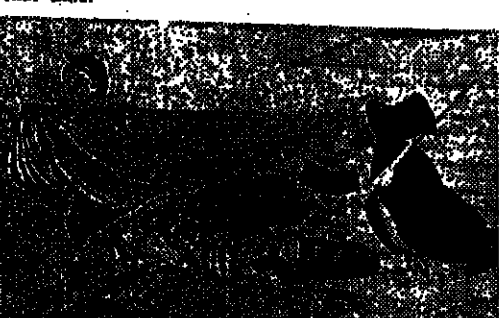
Dedicated to France

Alexei Machavariani has dedicated his symphonic composition "Morning in Levitt" to the French people. The Georgian composer's experiences during his numerous trips to France formed the basis of the new work.

The Tbilisi musician has longstanding ties of friendship with his French colleagues. The ballet "The King Should Die", based on Machavariani's Second Symphony and "The Festive Overture", was a great success with Parisian ballet-lovers.

The Soviet composer's piano cycle "Parisian Sketches" is also greatly popular in France. It has been performed many times in both Tbilisi and Paris.

The prints' messages are quite varied and give a clear idea of some aspects of the Russian society of that time.



● "An unsuccessful start to name-day celebrations or a meeting with a goat".

Text and photo by Valentin POKIN

'19th-Century Popular Prints'

The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow is the venue for the exhibition "19th-Century Popular Prints". This unusual collection was donated to the museum in 1983 by Sergei Obraztsov, artistic director of the Central Puppet Theatre. There is a reason for his interest in popular prints, for his puppet plays, characters, plots and drawing compositions and heroes' characters and ideas were vastly influenced by low comedy, the Punch and Judy theatre and other things which were very popular in Russia. He spent many years building up the collection. On display are over half the items — prints with scenes from everyday Moscow life and Russian sentimental prints for "common folk". The latter were done not by anonymous folk masters but semi-professional artists. Also on show are prints dating back to the late 18th and early- and mid-19th centuries done mostly by German and Italian artists.

SOVIET WRITERS IN CHINA

A group of Soviet writers — Sergei Mikhalov, Yevgeny Yevushenko, Yulian Semyonov, and Lev Eidlun are in China at the invitation of the Union of Chinese Writers.

They have already participated in an artistic seminar in the Chinese capital and held friendly meetings with a number of prominent Chinese writers and translators as well as students of Russian language.

The exchange views on the development of modern literature in both countries, and writers' plans for the future. It also came to light that the works of leading Soviet writers enjoyed great popularity in China. The delegation has set off on a tour of the country during which they will visit Nanjing, Suzhou and Guangzhou.

KOREAN ENSEMBLE IN THE USSR

Many singers and groups in various countries perform popular Russian and Soviet songs, like "Over Rolling Fields", "Piedlarks", "Victory Day", etc. Recently a Korean group performed these tunes in Russian at the Bolshoi Theatre and the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow.

For the Mansuets ensemble from Pyongyang this is their second visit to the USSR. As one of the most popular music and dance groups in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea they first performed in the USSR ten years ago. Over this period they

have visited 50 or so countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Of the total cast of over three hundred 150 performers are here for the current visit, among them men's and women's ensembles, a choir, a women's vocal quartet and a string ensemble, working playing the national musical instrument — kayagumo — and a dance group.

Their repertoire includes Korean folk and contemporary songs, dances and orchestra pieces, as well as Moldavian songs which the artists are now performing in the republic's capital, Kishinev.



● The "Kymgan Fairies" dance number. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON!

October 26-28

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 28 — A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 28 — Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera). 27 (mat) — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divergence" (one-act ballet); 27 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 28 — Khrennikov, "The Little Golden Calf" (opera). 27 (mat) — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet); 27 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 28 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 28 (mat) — Millyutin, "Girl in a Flurry"; 28 (eve) — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads". 27 (mat and aft) — Ziv, "Seven Soldiers"; 27 (eve) — Grokhovsky, "Quadrille"; 28 — Leher, "The Merry Widow".

FILMS

A. Young Composer's Tour (Gruzafilm Studios, USSR).

The events take place in Georgia after the defeat of the 1905 revolution. The hero of the film, composer Mikha, tours the country collecting songs and tunes of the authorities. The film was awarded a prize at the 1985 All-Union Film Festival held in Minsk.

Cinema "Rekord" (Luch Central Stadium). Metro Sportsivnaya.

The Cruel Ring (Romanian). About a fierce boxing fight, which occurred many years after the war, between a prisoner of a concentration camp and its former guard, his sworn enemy.

Cinema "Imeni Moskvina" (4/2 Probozhenskaya St.). Metro Probozhenskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Mosvorskaya Embankment). At the Rosiya Hotel. 28 — Boris Pechet and the ensemble led by Yul. Yevushenko.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Mosvorskaya Embankment). 28 — "Any Spare Ticket", a variety

BUSINESS

Goods from Australia

An exhibition of Australian goods will soon end at the Moscow State Exhibition park. It is the second commercial exhibition in the USSR; the first came to light that the works of leading Soviet writers enjoyed great popularity in China. The delegation has set off on a tour of the country during which they will visit Nanjing, Suzhou and Guangzhou.

Today the Soviet Union purchases from Australia wool, meat, sugar, wheat, alumina, machines and other goods; sells, in turn, to Australia metal-cutting lathes, tractors, refrigerators, chemical products and many other goods.

In the last 20 years the trade turnover between the two countries has grown more than 5 times.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

Contacts and contracts

● The 9th meeting of the Soviet-Argentinian mixed commission on trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation was held recently in Moscow. Extensive exchange of opinions on bilateral trade, economic and technological cooperation, took place. Also discussed was cooperation in science, fishing and interbank relations.

● A regular meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Oil and Gas Industry was recently held in Belatonfured, Hungary. Attending were representatives of Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and also Yugoslavia. The meeting reviewed the progress made towards implementation of the decisions taken by the Economic Summit pertaining to the Commission's terms of reference. Also considered were results of coordination plans for the development of gas, oil and oil-processing industries in 1986-90.

● A scientific and technical symposium sponsored by the Swedish Alfa A. Skindblom firm together with V/O Exponent of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be held from October 28 to 29 in the conference hall of pavilion No. 1 at the Krasnaya Pranyia Exhibition complex. Lectures on "Sewage Recycling", "Metal Reduction", and "Processes Used to Manufacture High-Quality Printed Circuits" be read.

toys Karpov (USSR) vs Garry Kasparov (USSR). 6 p.m.

BADMINTON

Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 26, 27 — International tournament for the "Literaturnaya Rossiya" newspaper prize. On October 26, at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; on 27, at 10 a.m. Taking part are sportsmen from Austria, Hungary, the GDR, Sweden, and the USSR.

ICE HOCKEY

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 29 — Moscow Dynamo vs Gorky Torpedo. 31 — Moscow Spartak vs Ustinov Ishtal. 6.45 p.m. (both days).

CYCLING

Cycling Track in Krylatovo (Metro Molodyozhnaya, Bus 229). USSR championship. On October 26 and 27, at 11 a.m.; on 28, at 5 p.m.

WEATHER

October 26-28

In Moscow, city and region, brief rains in places on October 26. Night temperatures of 0°-+8° rising to +3°-+6° during the day. Sleet or snow. Later night temperatures will drop to -2°-+3° rising to 0° in the daytime. NW and N wind with gusts.

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- * Direct-mail services
- * Publication and distribution of special advertising and printed matter
- * Placement of ads and announcements in "Businessman's Moscow" Directory
- * Advertising by radio
- * Public relations services
- * Other advertising services available in the USSR



SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE ADVERTISING ORGANIZATION

V/O VNESHORGREKLAMA

31, Kakhovka Ul. 113401 Moscow USSR
Cables: VNESHORGREKLAMA MOSCOW. Tel. 331-83-11.
Telex 411285.

Interatominstrument show

Over a hundred nuclear devices were displayed at a recent show in the V/O Exponent Exhibition Hall. All of them were made by factories affiliated to the international economic nuclear instrument-making association Interatominstrument.

Established 13 years ago, the association includes 16 production and foreign trade organizations of six CMEA member countries—Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet

Union and Czechoslovakia. It has a considerable experience in the development and production of nuclear instruments and their use in various fields of science, industry, agriculture and medicine.

Specialists were shown nuclear measuring devices, medical radio isotope installations, electronic and physical instruments, etc.

The Soviet Union, represented by the All-Union Isotop association and V/O Technomaxexport,

mounted, among other things, a RUPI-1 radio isotope fire-warning installation, used in facilities requiring automatic fire warning and designed for round-the-clock use. Also displayed by V/O Technomaxexport was the Gammarid-170/400 gamma-ray flow detector for non-destructive testing of the quality of welded joints using radiography.

Interatominstrument products are sold in dozens of countries. Compared with 1972 exports at the association's birth, the 1984 figure jumped up over eight times.

Philately

Art on stamps

A large collection of stamps prepared by Soviet collectors has been sent from Moscow to Budapest to the international exhibition "Europe-84". The exhibition, held at the exhibition center Budapest, features stamps of the socialist countries of the Eastern Bloc. It will display stamps collected in many countries.

The Soviet display consists of the country's stamps depicting the development of art, including reproductions of famous artists of the past. Soviet collectors will also show stamps reproducing cultural monuments, paintings by artists from Italy, Spain, France, Holland, etc.

Yuri PETROV

Stamp collection